

碱胁迫对羊草和向日葵的影响

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【摘要】 以抗盐碱性较强的单子叶植物羊草和双子叶植物向日葵为材料, 对其进行中性盐、碱性盐和各種中碱性混合盐等胁迫处理, 以日相对生长率(RGR)为主要胁迫指标分析各种胁迫的特点及其相互关系。结果表明, 碱性盐胁迫与中性盐胁迫实际上是既相关又有本质区别的两种不同胁迫, 应该将碱性盐胁迫定义为碱胁迫, 而将中性盐胁迫定义为盐胁迫。碱胁迫区别于盐胁迫的关键是高 pH 值。以缓冲量作为碱胁迫的胁迫指标, 而以盐度作为盐胁迫的胁迫指标较为理想。盐碱混合胁迫时, 两种胁迫表现出协同效应。

关键词 碱胁迫 盐胁迫 缓冲量 pH 值 羊草 向日葵
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Effects of alkali-stress on *Aneurolepidium chinense* **and** *Helianthus annuus*. YAN Hong¹, ZHAO Wei², SHENG Yanmin³, SHI Decheng¹, ZHOU Daowei¹ (¹ College of Life Science, Northeast Normal University, Changchun 130024, China; ² Changchun Aviation University of Air Force, Changchun 130022, China; ³ Department of Biology, Changchun Normal School, Changchun 130024, China). -Chin. J. Appl. Ecol., 2005, 16(8): 1497 ~ 1501.

Employing monocotyledon *Aneurolepidium chinense* and dicotyledon *Helianthus annuus*, the two species with high alkali-saline resistance as test materials, and stressing them with neutral, alkaline, and mixed salts, this paper studied the characteristics of various stresses and their interrelations, with relative growth rate (RGR) as the main strain index. The results showed that under the same concentration, alkaline salt had a stronger effect than neutral salt, and the RGR of *A. chinense* and *H. annuus* was decreased with increasing salt concentration under the same kind of salt stress and pH conditions. When the pH was higher, the RGR decreased more obviously. In addition, the proline and citric acid contents in test plants were increased with increasing stress. The transformation of proline in *A. chinense* was greater than that in *H. annuus*, while that of citric acid was in adverse. In a word, alkaline salt stress was different from neutral salt stress in stressing plants and in plant responses. Alkaline salt stress and neutral salt stress were actually two distinct kinds of stresses. The former was better called "alkali-stress", while "salt-stress" only meant neutral salt stress. The key difference between them was their different pH value. It was reasonable to consider the buffer capacity as the strength value of alkali-stress, and the salinity as the strength value of salt-stress. An interactive effect between salt-stress and alkali-stress could be seen under mixed saline and alkali stress.

Key words Alkali-stress, Salt-stress, Buffer capacity, pH, *Aneurolepidium chinense*, *Helianthus annuus*.

1 引 言

自然因素及人为因素的长期影响使得全球范围内土壤的沙化、盐碱化日趋严重。我国东北地区土壤盐碱化是长期困扰农牧业生产的主要问题。由于土壤碱化往往与盐化相伴发生, 长期以来, 人们将土壤可溶性盐分的增加笼统地称为“土壤盐碱化”。事实上, 由 Na₂CO₃、NaHCO₃ 等碱性盐所造成的土壤碱化问题可能比由 NaCl、Na₂SO₄ 等中性盐所造成的土壤盐化问题更加严重。全球约 1.5 × 10⁹ hm² 的土地中有 23 % 的盐土和 37 % 的苏打土^[11], 我国东北草原上的碱化草场已达 70 % 以上。事实证明, 碱化比盐化具有更大的生态破坏力, 碱性盐对植物的胁迫

作用受到重视。目前有关植物抗盐碱生理的研究主要以 NaCl^[17,18] 为主要研究对象, 以拟南芥^[15,32] 或微生物^[6~8,20] 为主要材料, 以幼苗的呼吸代谢^[14,16]、根系的结构^[9]、离子分布^[19,]、抗盐性相关基因的分子生物学^[2,13,31] 及盐胁迫信息传导^[17] 等为主要内容。在碱性盐胁迫方面, 石德成等^[21~27,30] 开展了部分研究工作, 并有人就碱土或碱性盐对作物胁迫作用的特殊性进行研究^[1,3~5,12,28,29], 认为植物的抗碱性与其根部能否泄漏 ABA 有关^[3], 这些报道从不同角度证实了碱胁迫的存在, 也反映了碱

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胁迫甚至盐胁迫的事实^[5,12].

本文选取抗性较强的单子叶植物羊草和双子叶植物向日葵为材料,研究盐胁迫(NaCl 和 Na_2SO_4)、碱胁迫(NaHCO_3 和 Na_2CO_3)及盐碱混合胁迫对它们的不同影响,并初步确定了植物碱胁迫这一概念.

2 材料与方法

2.1 实验方法

实验用羊草(*Aneurolepidium chinense*)取自吉林省生物研究所,向日葵(*Helianthus annuus*)为白葵杂4号,由吉林省白城地区农业科学研究院提供.分别种于直径17 cm和24 cm盛有洗净细砂的塑料花盆内,砂培法培养.出苗后,每隔2 d用Hogland完全营养液透灌1次,其余时间用蒸馏水补充失水.羊草定苗40株,向日葵定苗6株.

2.2 胁迫处理

2.2.1 盐胁迫与碱胁迫 以等摩尔比混合的 NaCl 和 Na_2SO_4 为盐胁迫盐,等摩尔比混合的 Na_2CO_3 和 NaHCO_3 为碱胁迫盐.据羊草和向日葵的耐受程度设定6种处理浓度.羊草为0、50、125、200、275和350 $\text{mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$;向日葵为0、50、100、150、200和250 $\text{mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$.

2.2.2 盐碱混合胁迫 将上述4种盐按不同比例混合,以碱性盐比例递增的顺序分成A、B、C、D、E、F等6个处理组(表1).每组又设5个浓度处理,其混合盐总浓度分别为:羊草50、125、200、275、350 $\text{mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$;向日葵50、100、150、200、250 $\text{mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$.

表1 不同处理的盐组成及摩尔比

Table 1 Salt composition and molar ratio of various treatments

处理 Treatments	各种盐的组成以及摩尔比例 Salt composition and molar ratio			
	NaCl	Na ₂ SO ₄	NaHCO ₃	Na ₂ CO ₃
A	1	1	0	0
B	1	2	1	0
C	1	9	9	1
D	1	1	1	1
E	1	1	1	1
F	1	1	9	9

2.2.3 胁迫处理方法 苗龄4周时选取长势均匀的羊草苗和向日葵苗分成若干组,每组3次重复.对照组浇完全营养液,在处理开始时即取样测定初始生理指标.处理组以含有相应胁迫盐的完全营养液(羊草每盆500 ml,向日葵每盆800 ml)分数次浇灌.每天早晚两次用称重法测定每盆失水量,并用蒸馏水补充.处理7 d后测定胁迫指标.

2.2.4 胁迫指标测定 按文献^[23]的方法取样测定各处理的干重日相对生长率(RGR);各取茎、叶干样100 mg,茚三酮法测定脯氨酸含量^[24],五溴丙酮法测定柠檬酸含量^[26].

2.2.5 致胁迫因素的测定与分析 用pH计测定各处理液及营养液的pH值及各处理液缓冲量.缓冲量是指使每升处理液的pH值降至与对照液相等时所需 H^+ 的毫摩尔数.各处理总盐浓度及 Na^+ 、 Cl^- 等离子的浓度均根据处理液的实际比例算出.对数据进行相关性及线性回归分析.

3 结果与分析

3.1 碱胁迫的作用

由图1可见,相同盐浓度下碱性盐对植物生长的抑制作用明显大于中性盐,植物对碱胁迫的耐受能力也明显低于盐胁迫.实验条件下,所有盐胁迫处理的植株均存活;而在碱胁迫下,两个高浓度处理的植株全部死亡.羊草和向日葵虽然分属单、双子叶植物且抗盐碱能力不同,但在盐胁迫下生长反应趋于一致,而在碱胁迫下生长反应则有所不同.可见,对植物来说,碱胁迫与盐胁迫是两种性质不同的胁迫.生长反应是胁迫作用在植株水平上的反应,生长反应不同基本上可以反映胁迫作用的不同.除生长指标外, K^+ 、 Na^+ 积累等胁迫指标也可以反映盐胁迫与碱胁迫的不同^[23,24,26].根活力及根生长抑制率等胁迫指标表明,碱胁迫甚至盐胁迫主要是由于根受害严重.植物的抗碱能力主要取决于根^[3],这也是碱胁迫不同于盐胁迫的特点之一.

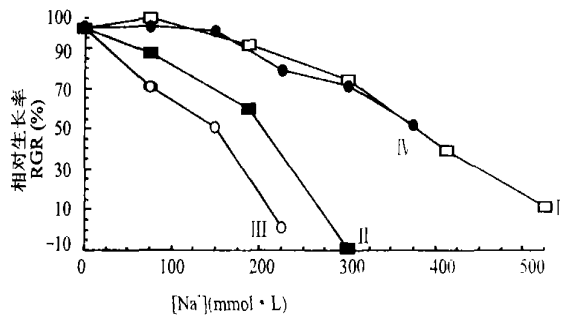


图1 盐胁迫、碱胁迫对羊草、向日葵生长的抑制作用

Fig. 1 Inhibition effects of salt-stress and alkali-stress on the growth of *A. chinense* and *H. annuus*.

· 羊草-盐胁迫 *A. chinense* salt-stress; · 羊草-碱胁迫 *A. chinense* alkali-stress; · 向日葵-盐胁迫 *H. annuus* salt-stress; · 向日葵-碱胁迫 *H. annuus* alkali-stress. 下同 The same below.

3.2 植物对碱胁迫和盐胁迫的生理反应

不仅盐与碱对植物的胁迫作用不同,植物对盐与碱胁迫的生理反应也不同.图2为羊草和向日葵在盐及碱胁迫下脯氨酸与柠檬酸的积累情况.可以看出,在盐胁迫下,羊草脯氨酸只在高浓度盐胁迫下才有较明显地上升,而柠檬酸几乎不变;但在碱胁迫下,随胁迫强增加,脯氨酸和柠檬酸都急剧上升.在盐胁迫下,向日葵随胁迫强增加,脯氨酸几乎不变而柠檬酸平缓上升;在碱胁迫下,随胁迫强增加,二者均明显上升.可见,羊草和向日葵对盐碱两种胁迫所做出的生理反应明显不同,且二者之间也有所不同,羊草的脯氨酸变化大于向日葵,向日葵的柠檬酸变化大于羊草.

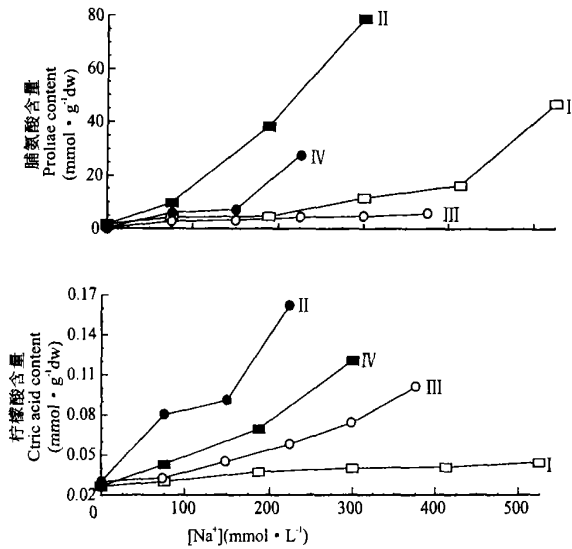


图2 盐胁迫、碱胁迫对羊草、向日葵脯氨酸、柠檬酸含量的影响
Fig. 2 Proline and citric acid contents of *A. chinense* and *H. annuus* under salt-stress and alkali-stress.

植物对盐碱胁迫生理反应的不同,在星星草^[26]等其他植物上以及过氧化氢酶等其他胁迫指标上也有明显体现.植物对胁迫所做出的生理反应不同表明胁迫作用机制不同,并证明胁迫的性质不同.即盐胁迫与碱胁迫是两种不同的胁迫.

3.3 碱胁迫与盐胁迫的区别

碱胁迫比盐胁迫作用强烈的根本原因在于碱胁迫是在盐胁迫的基础之上又增加了高pH的胁迫.植物根系环境中的pH升高,轻者破坏根系的生理功能,重者使根细胞解体导致根系结构破坏;同时,也使各种矿质离子的存在状态发生改变^[1,4,21,22].高pH对植物的胁迫作用往往比离子毒害、渗透作用更强烈.从图3可以看出,无论是羊草还是向日葵其相对生长率(RGR)均随pH升高而下降.用磷酸中和使pH降低,胁迫作用得到明显缓解^[25,30],表明高pH是碱胁迫区别于盐胁迫的关键.

3.4 碱胁迫的胁迫指标

常用的盐胁迫胁迫指标有盐浓度、电导率、主要离子浓度等.虽然碱胁迫不同于盐胁迫的关键是高pH,但研究表明,高pH对胁迫的影响与盐浓度密切相关.一般认为,植物根系可通过呼吸作用或释放有机酸等代谢产物对其周围环境的pH值进行调节,在pH虽然很高而盐浓度低的情况下,根较易调节pH使其胁迫压力降低;但在pH和盐浓度都较高的情况下,植物根难以发挥调节作用,此时高pH的胁迫压力就较大.因此,决定pH变化难易程度的指标才有可能成为碱胁迫强度的理想指标,而缓冲量恰恰符合这一特点,可用来表征碱胁迫强度.相关分析表

明,缓冲量、盐度、 $[Cl^-]$ 和pH值4个因子可代表所有致胁迫因子,它们与各胁迫值之间均呈显著线性相关.其中,用盐度代表盐胁迫,缓冲量代表碱胁迫最合理.从图4和图5可以看出,4因子与羊草及向日葵的RGR之间具有高度的线性相关性.比较各因子标准回归系数 b 绝对值发现,缓冲量(b_1)和盐度(b_2)是影响胁迫值的最重要因子.

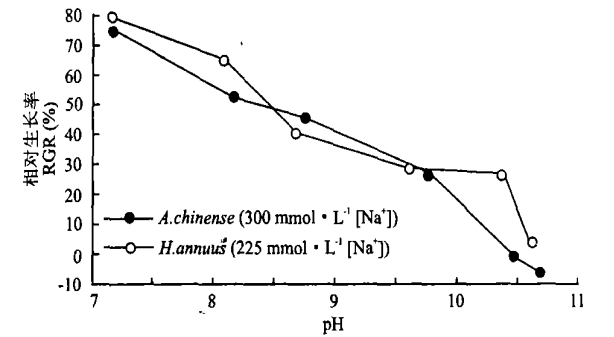


图3 相同盐条件下pH值对羊草、向日葵的对生长率的影响
Fig. 3 Effects of pH on RGR of *A. chinense* and *H. annuus* under the same salinity.

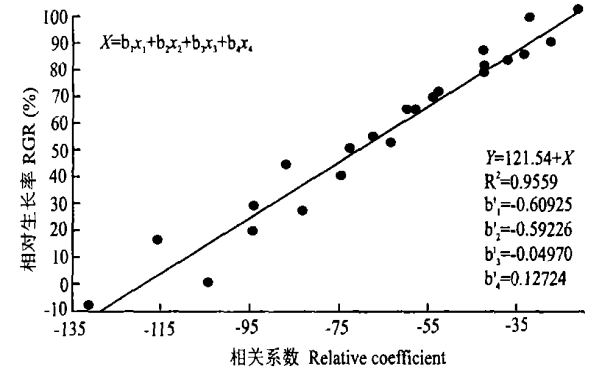


图4 向日葵的相对生长率与4种环境因素之间的回归关系
Fig. 4 Multiple regression between RGR of *H. annuus* and four factors. X_1 :缓冲量 Buffer capacity; X_2 :盐浓度 Salinity; X_3 :pH; X_4 : $[Cl^-]$. 下同 The same below. $b_1 = -0.3756$; $b_2 = -0.2719$; $b_3 = -1.4055$; $b_4 = -0.1223$.

3.5 碱胁迫与盐胁迫的协同效应

从羊草及向日葵在盐碱混合胁迫下的诸项生理反应来看,均明显体现出碱胁迫与盐胁迫之间具有协同效应.从图6可以看出,不论是低盐度下随碱度增大(如盐度 $50 \text{ mmol } L^{-1}$, pH 7.12 ~ 10.72),还是低碱度时随盐度增大(如A组,盐度 $50 \sim 250 \text{ mmol } L^{-1}$),RGR虽然有所下降但下降幅度有限.但是,不论高碱度时随盐度增大(如F组,盐度 $50 \sim 250 \text{ mmol } L^{-1}$)还是高盐度时随碱度增大(如盐度 $250 \text{ mmol } L^{-1}$, pH 7.12 ~ 10.72),RGR均急剧下降甚至实验材料死亡.可见,盐碱混合的胁迫作用远比单纯盐胁迫或碱胁迫强烈,即二者具有协同作用.

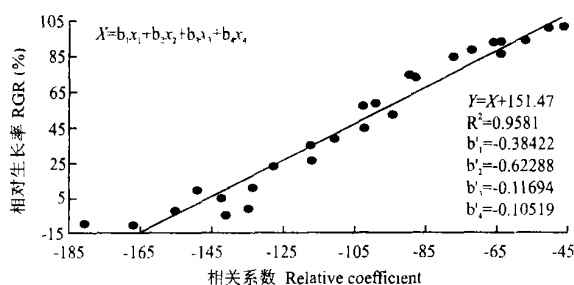


图5 羊草的相对生长率与4种环境因素的回归关系

Fig. 5 Multiple regression between RGR of *A. chinense* and four factors.

$b_1 = -0.2118; b_2 = -0.2543; b_3 = -3.7943; b_4 = -0.0911$.

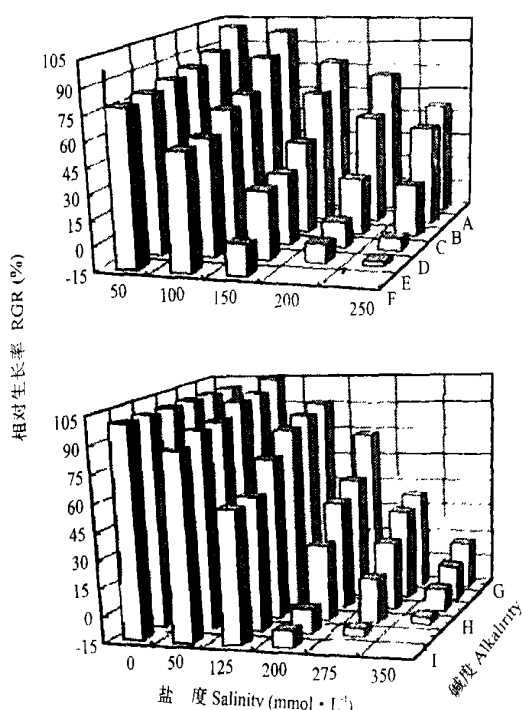


图6 盐胁迫、碱胁迫对向日葵和羊草生长的交互作用

Fig. 6 Interactive effect of salt-stress and alkali-stress on the growth of *H. annuus* and *A. chinense*.

A: pH 7.12 ~ 7.25; B: pH 7.91 ~ 8.20; C: pH 8.47 ~ 8.83; D: pH 9.41 ~ 9.88; E: pH 10.18 ~ 10.46; F: pH 10.47 ~ 10.72; G: pH 7.95 ~ 8.44; H: pH 9.58 ~ 9.96; I: pH 10.01 ~ 10.71.

4 结 语

目前,盐、碱危害对农业以及畜牧业的影响日益严重,人们不仅对盐碱胁迫以及植物抗性生理格外关注^[7,10],并且也逐步认识到碱害甚于盐害的事实.本文对碱胁迫进行了较为系统的研究,通过对羊草、向日葵中有机物(有机酸、柠檬酸、脯氨酸)、无机物及相对生长率等生理指标的分析发现,碱性盐对植物的胁迫作用及植物对其生理适应机制与中性盐胁迫明显不同^[26];碱性盐胁迫与中性盐胁迫实际上是既相关又有明显区别的两种不同的胁迫^[23,24].所

以,应将碱性盐胁迫特称为“碱胁迫”,而通常所说的“盐胁迫”,应仅指中性盐胁迫.在生产实践中,必须重视碱胁迫所带来的危害,因地制宜,切合实际地做好改良土壤工作.

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